

US009300129B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Gofman**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,300,129 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 29, 2016**

(54) **REVERSE BATTERY PROTECTION FOR BATTERY-POWERED DEVICES**

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 458 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **13/796,890**

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(22) Filed: **Mar. 12, 2013**

Primary Examiner — Zeev V Kitov

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Dugan & Dugan, PC

US 2014/0268455 A1 Sep. 18, 2014

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**H02H 3/18** (2006.01)  
**H02H 11/00** (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H02H 3/18** (2013.01); **H02H 11/002** (2013.01); **H02H 11/003** (2013.01)

Reverse battery protection circuits for devices powered by batteries coupled in parallel can include both P-channel and N-channel MOSFETs. Each positive battery terminal connector of a battery-powered device can be coupled to a gate of an N-channel MOSFET or to both a gate of an N-channel MOSFET and a gate of a P-channel MOSFET. In some embodiments, each negative battery terminal connector of the device can be connected to a gate of a P-channel MOSFET. In the event of a reverse battery connection, one or more of the protection circuit's P-channel and N-channel MOSFETs can switch to a non-conductive state to isolate the device's load from an incorrectly installed battery and prevent the incorrectly installed battery and/or other parallel-coupled battery from prematurely discharging. Methods of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection are also provided, as are other aspects.

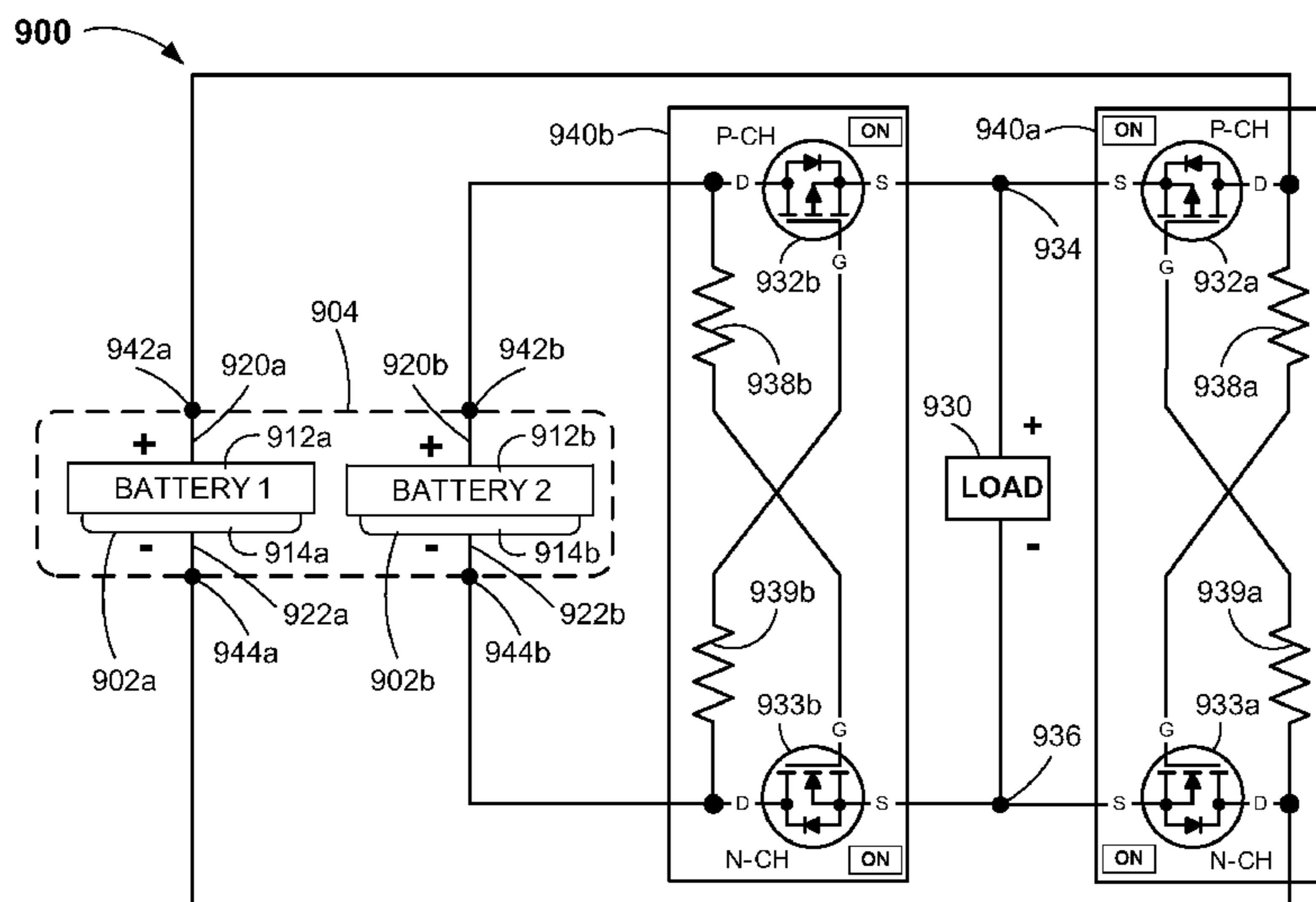
(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... H02H 11/002; H02H 3/18; H02H 11/003; H02J 7/0034  
See application file for complete search history.

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**9 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**



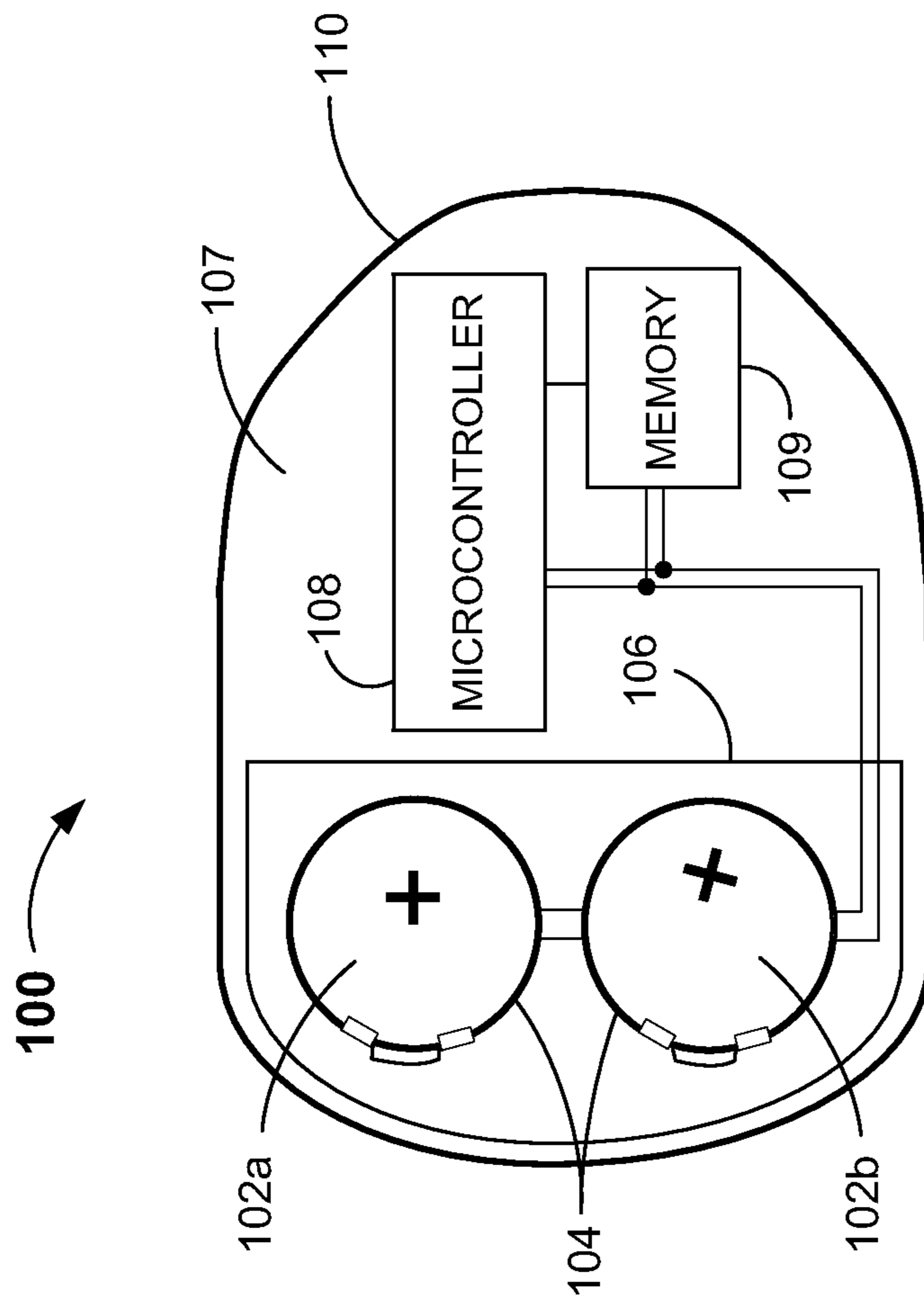


FIG. 1 PRIOR ART

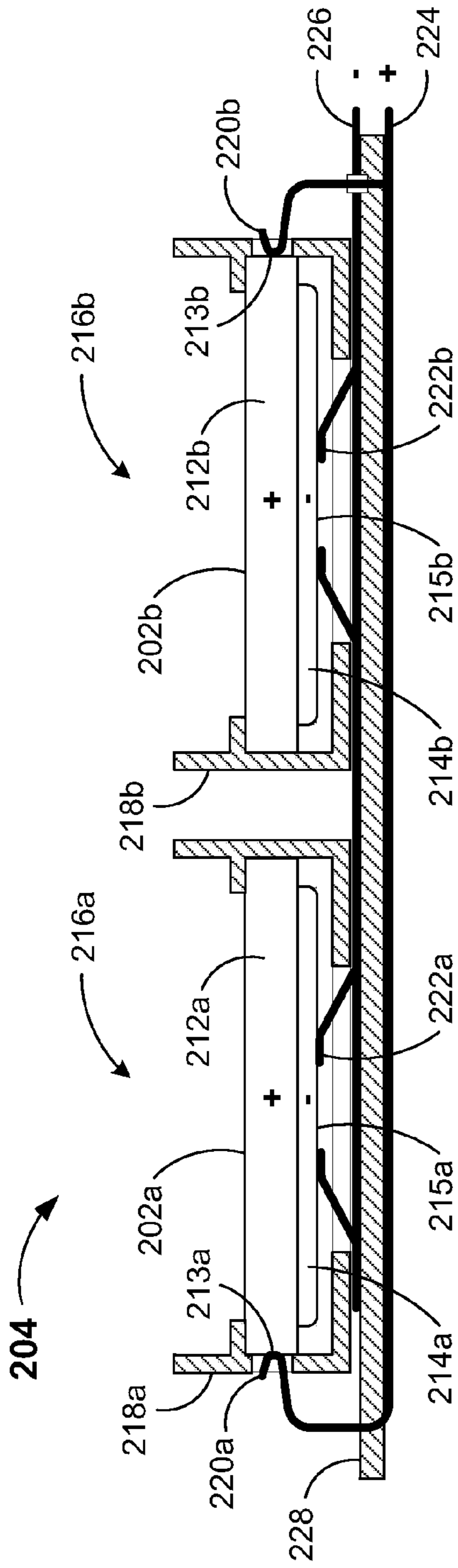


FIG. 2 PRIOR ART

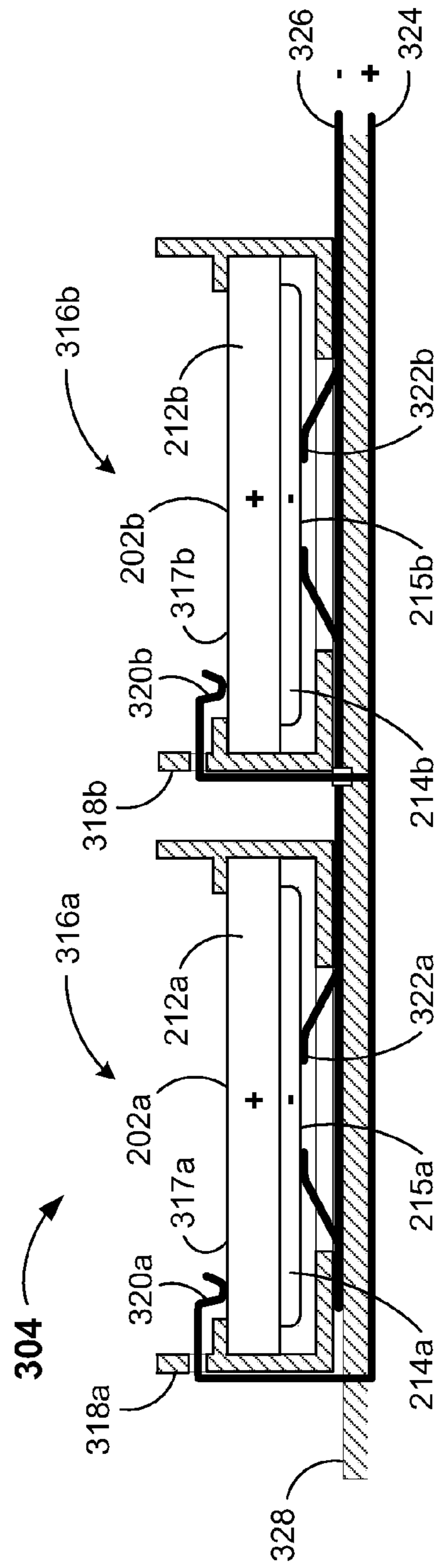


FIG. 3 PRIOR ART

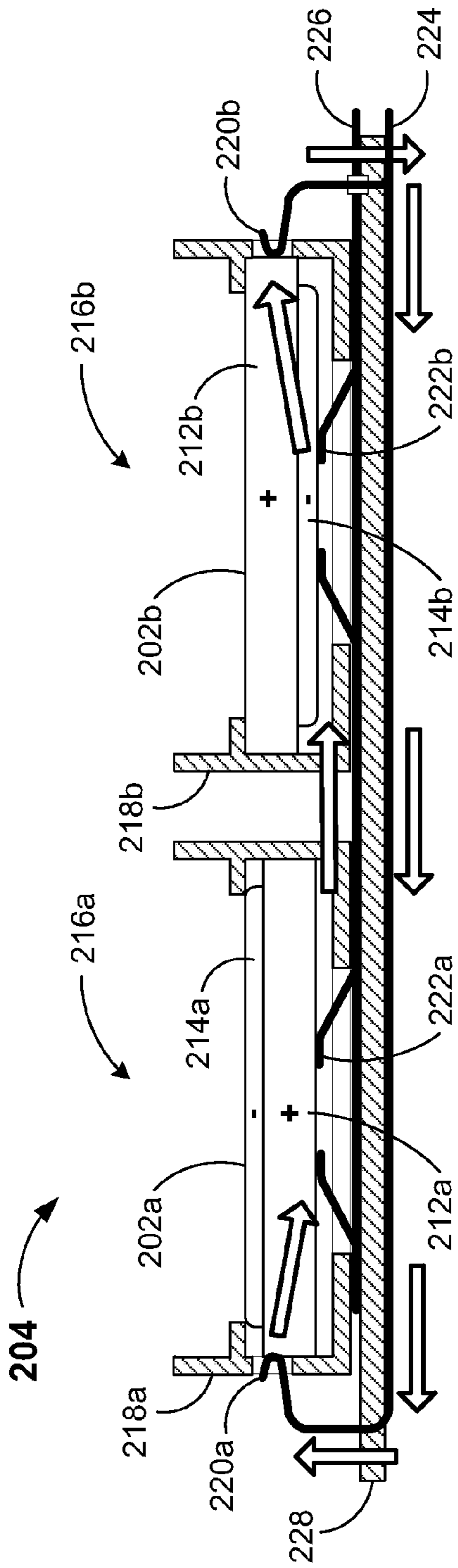


FIG. 4 PRIOR ART

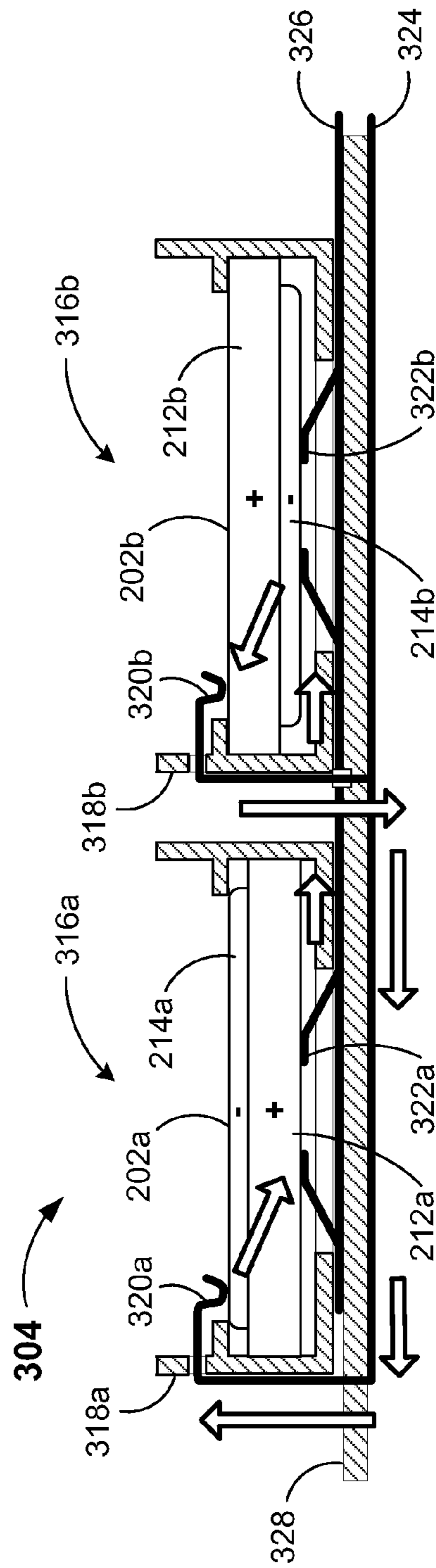


FIG. 5 PRIOR ART

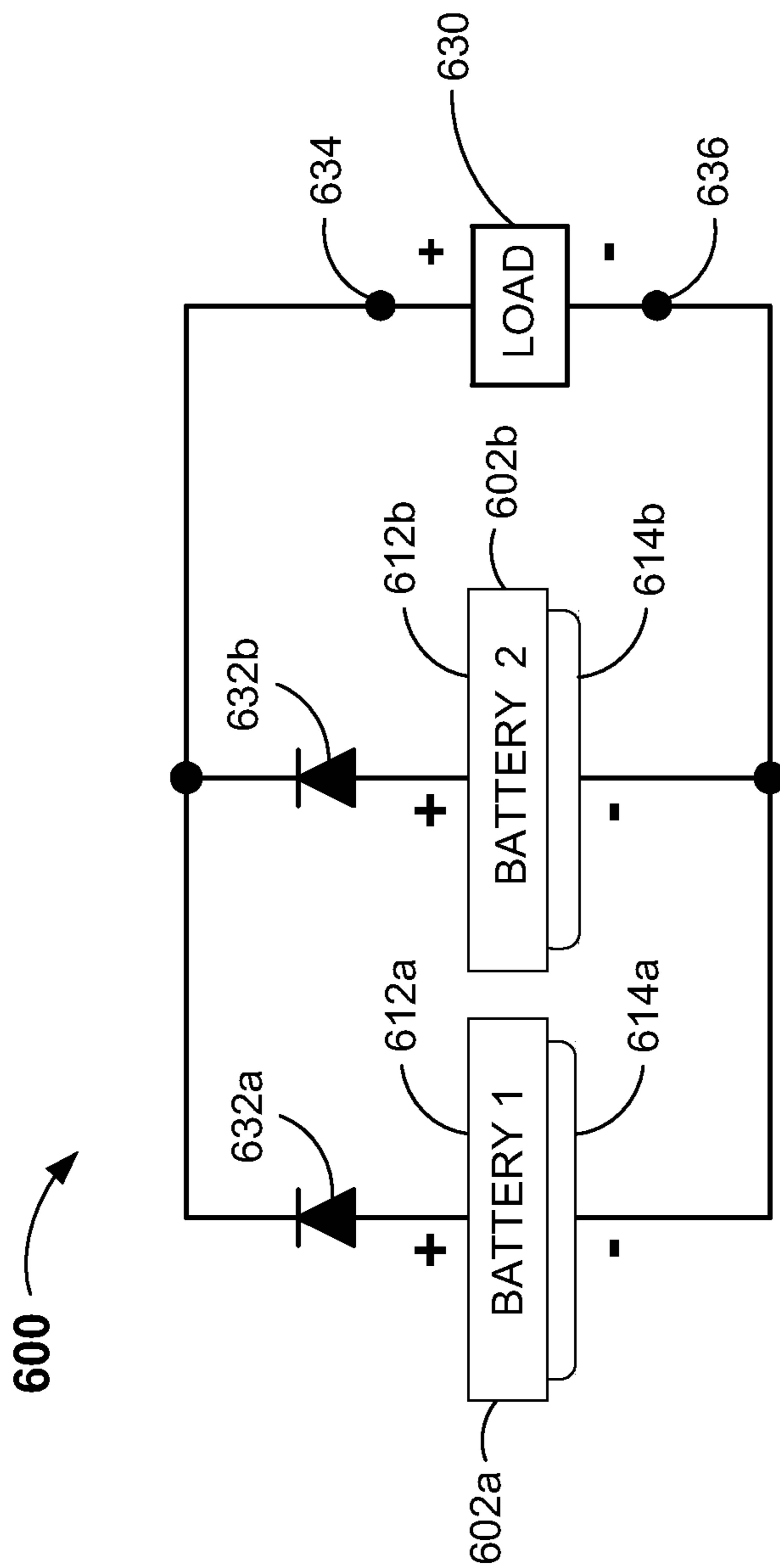


FIG. 6 PRIOR ART

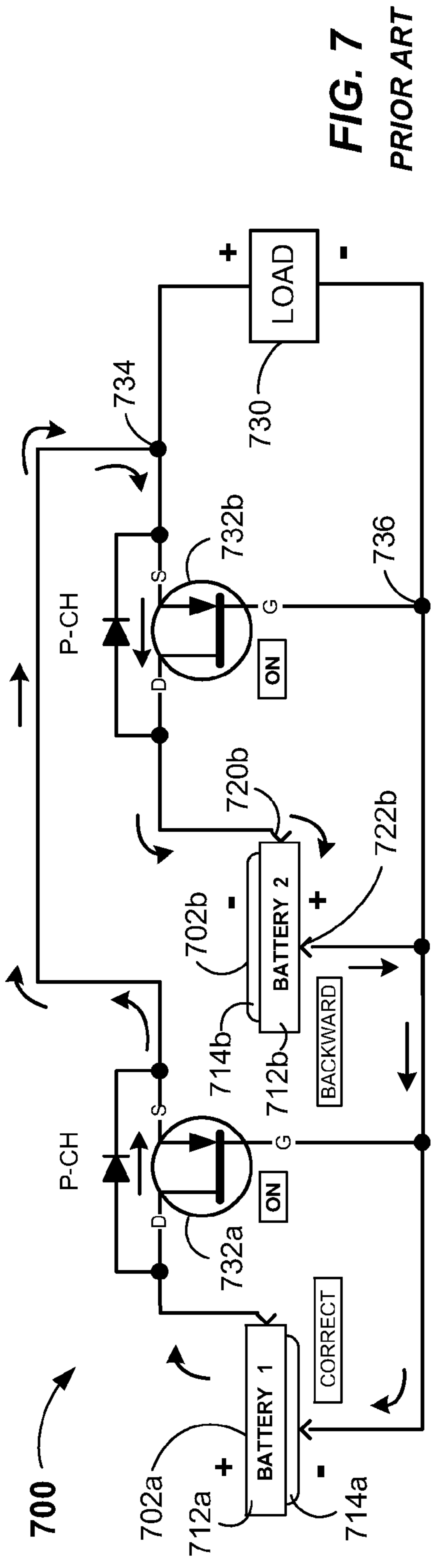


FIG. 7  
PRIOR ART

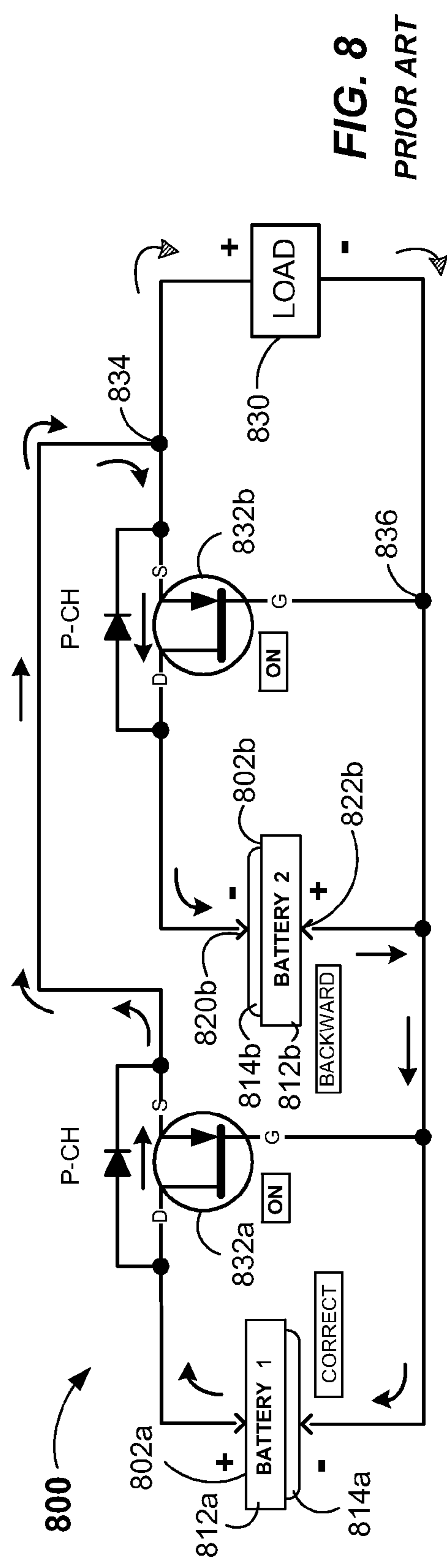


FIG. 8  
PRIOR ART

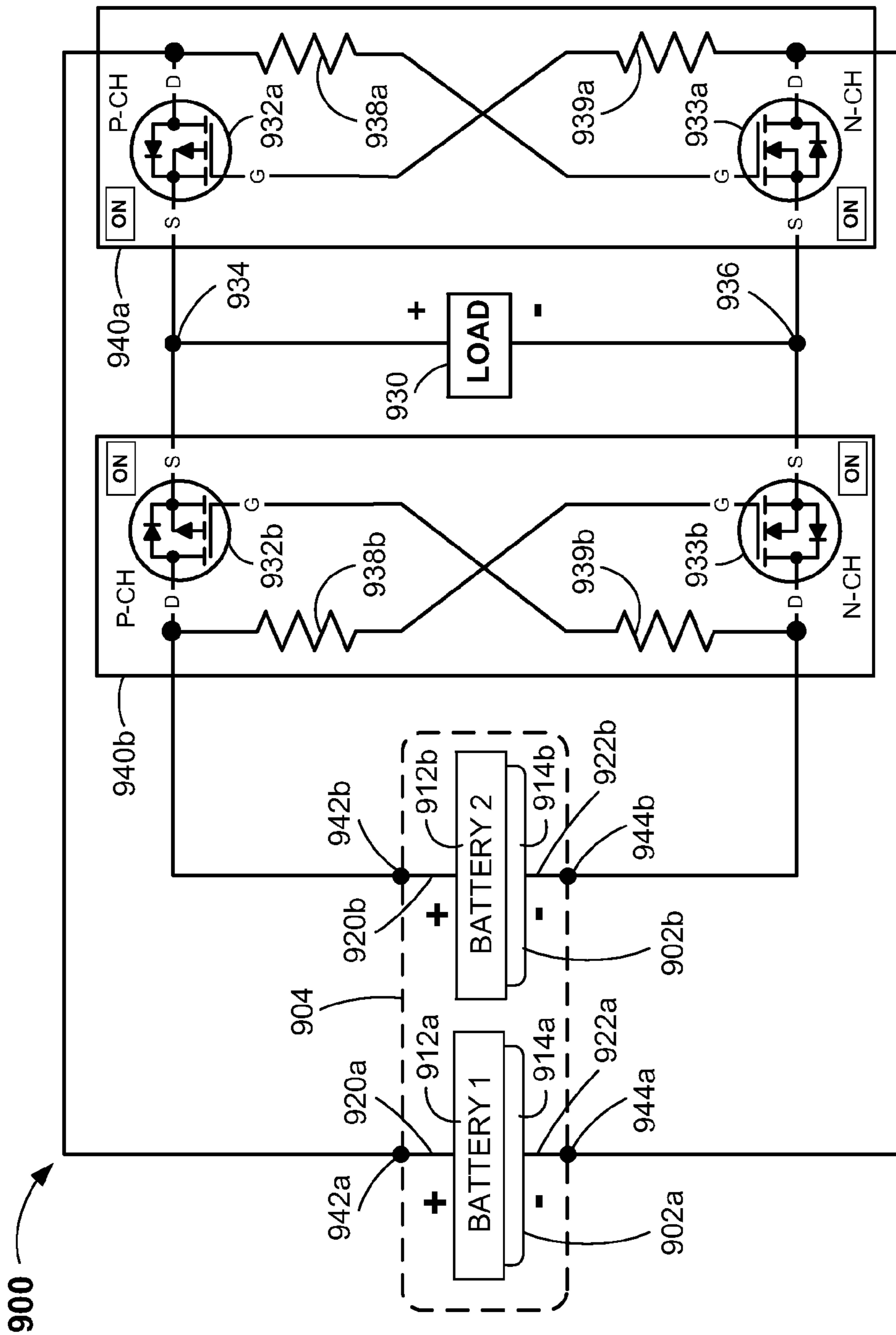


FIG. 9

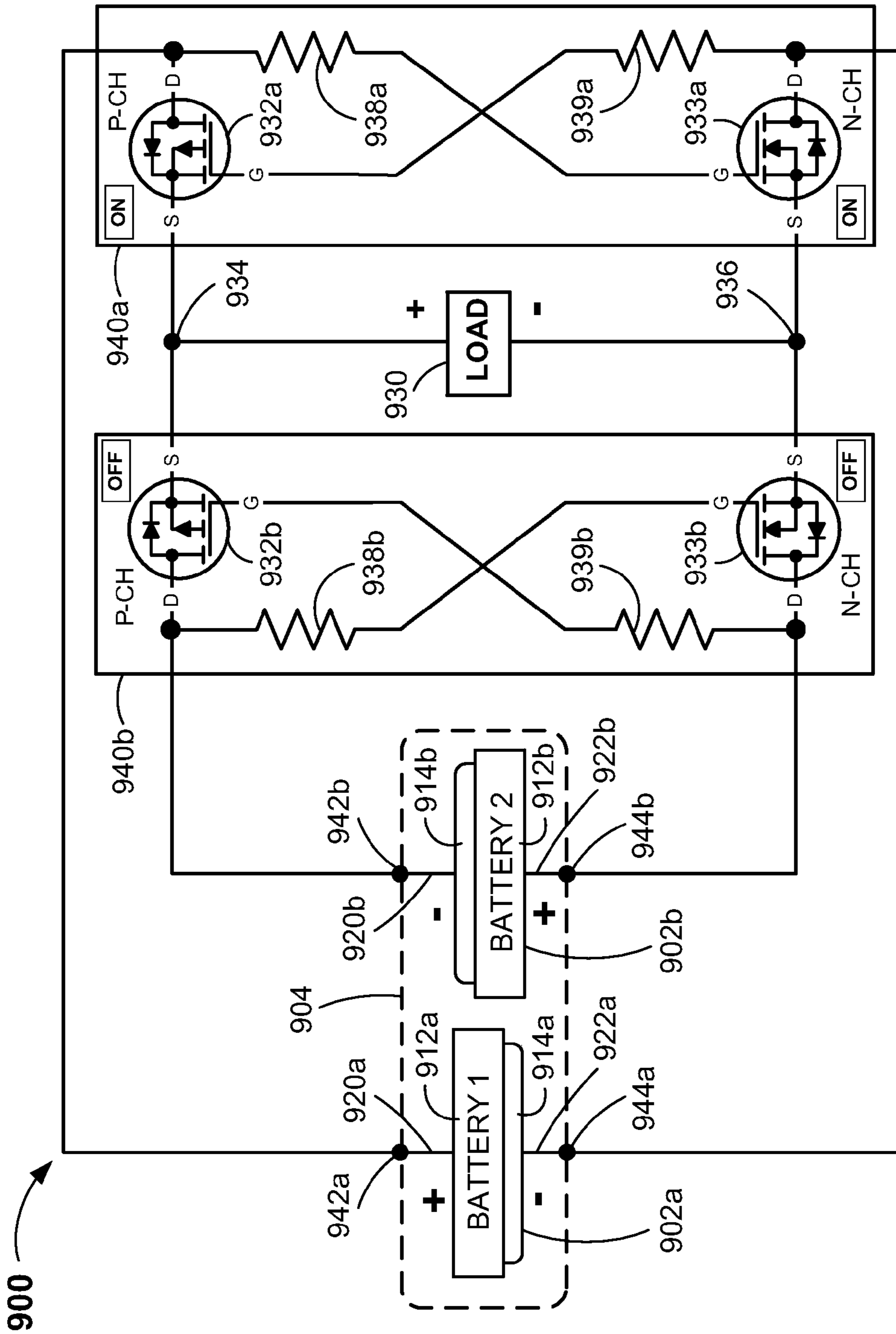


FIG. 10



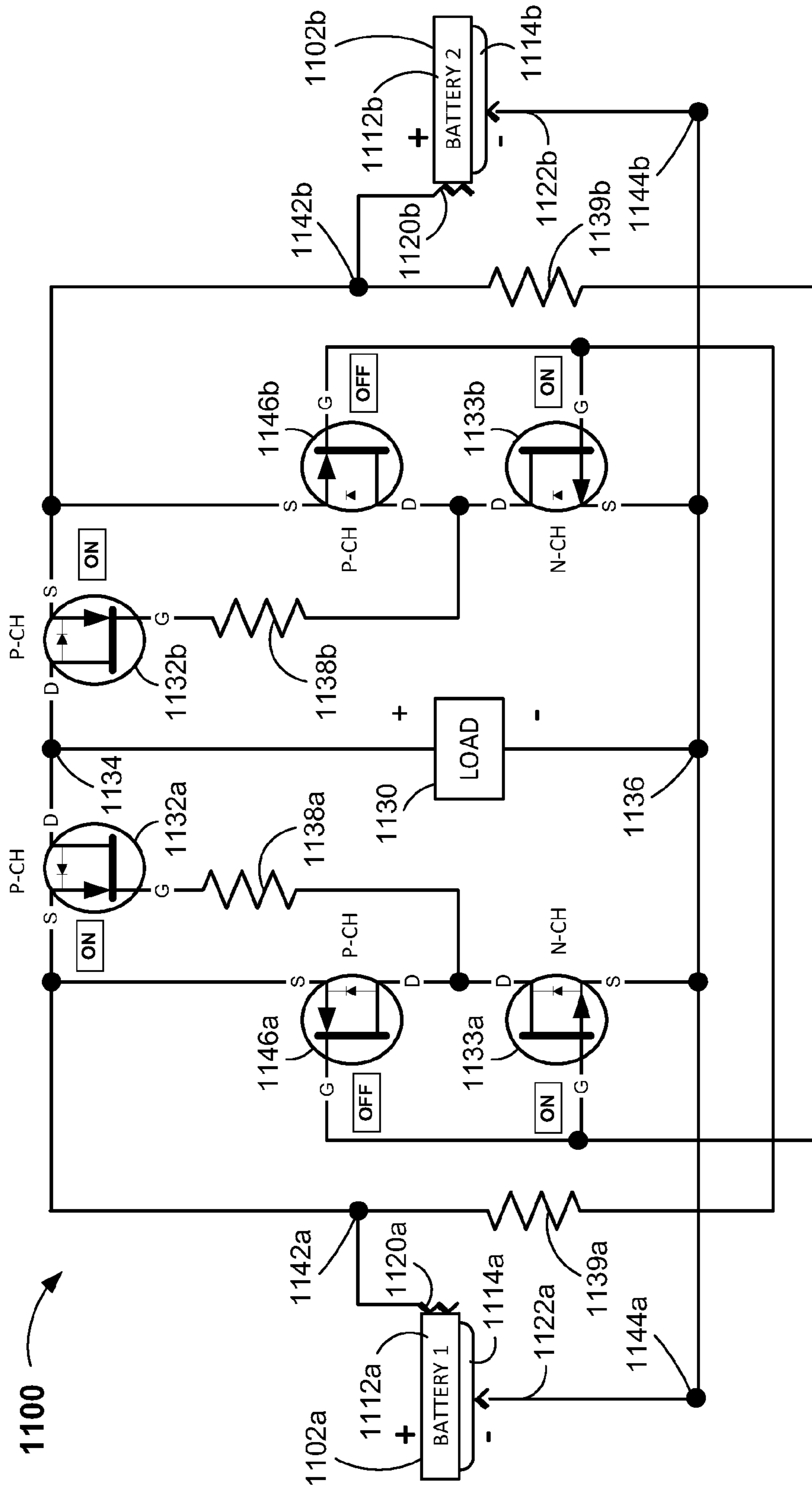


FIG. 11

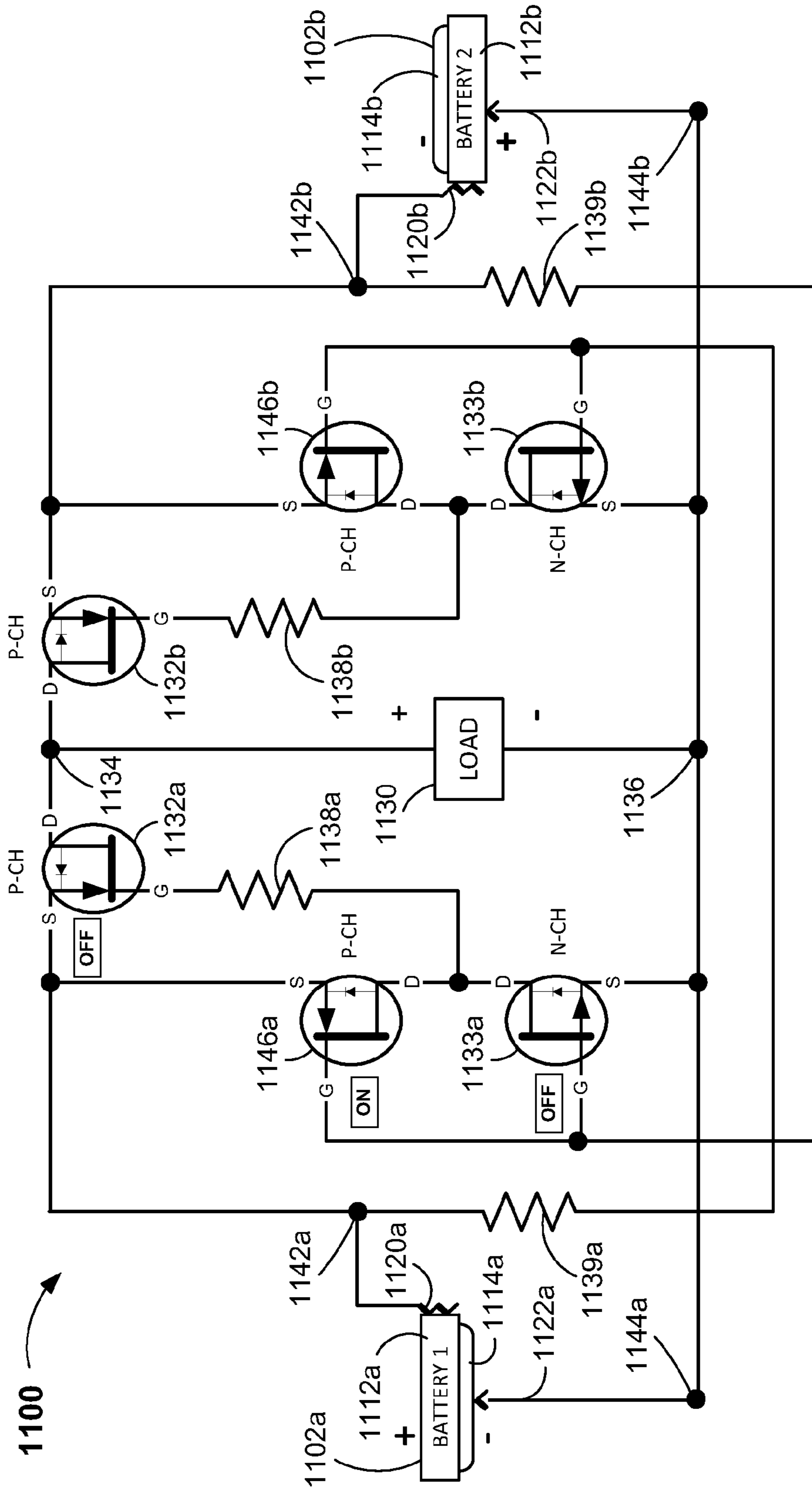


FIG. 12

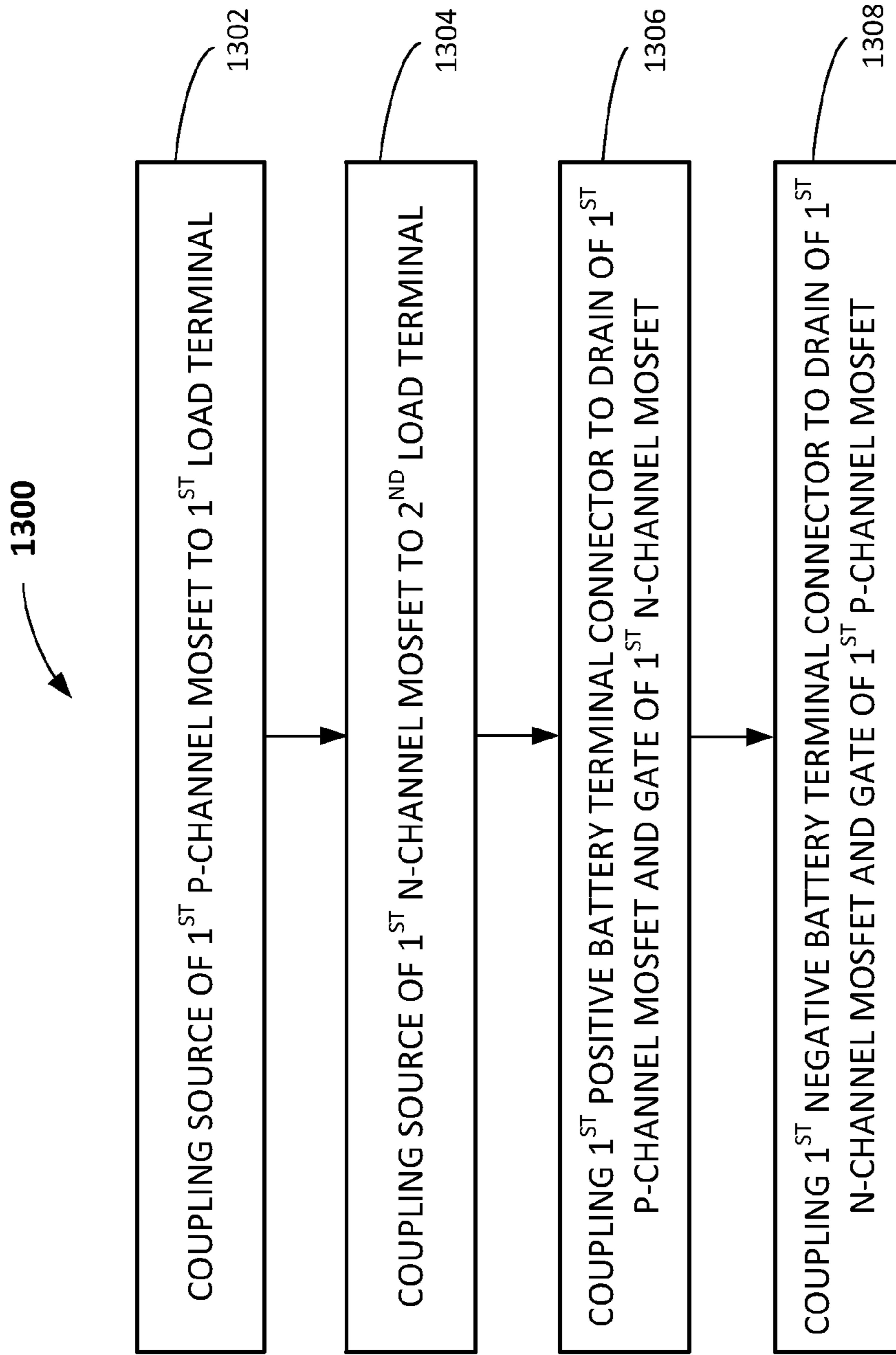


FIG. 13

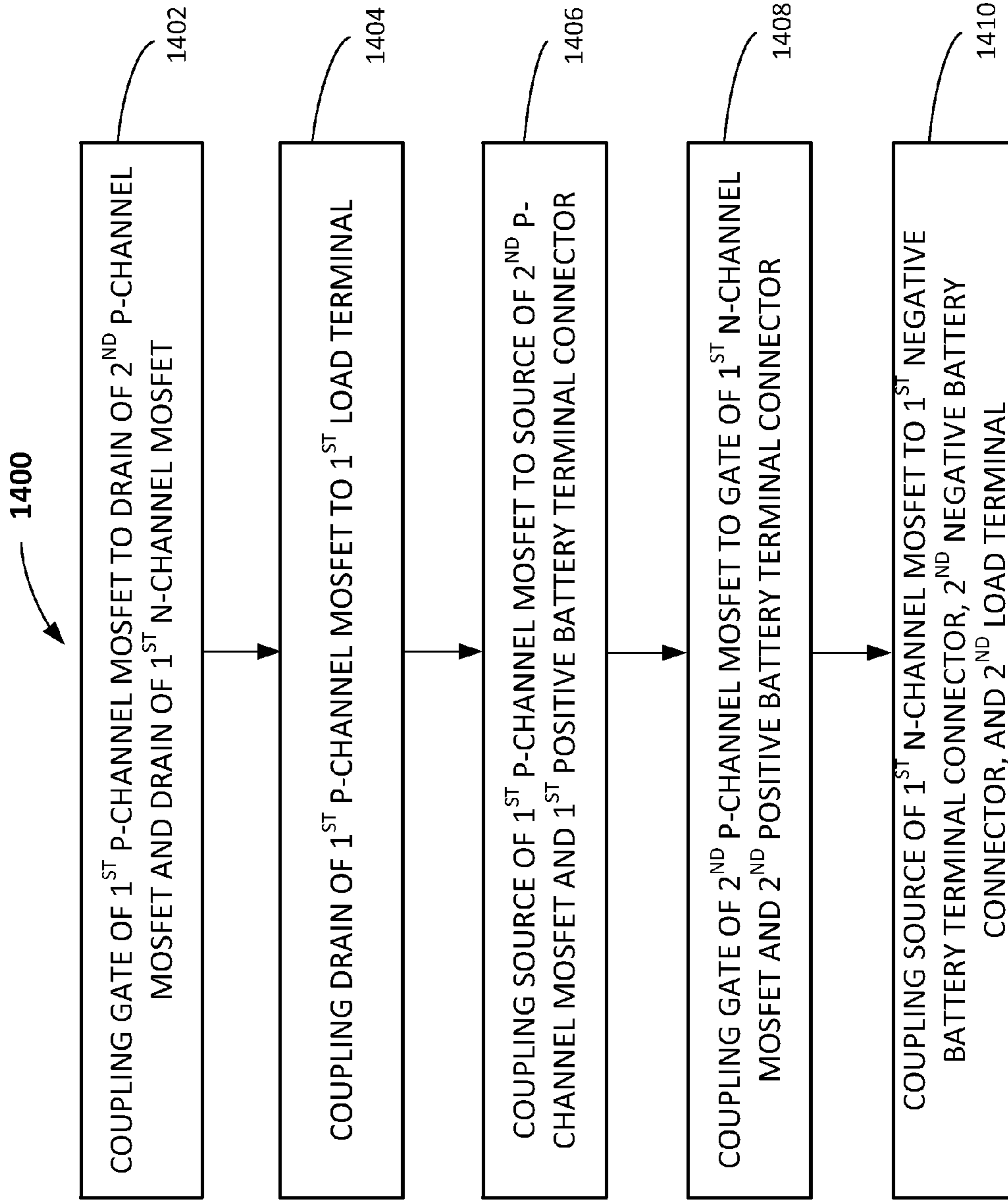


FIG. 14

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## REVERSE BATTERY PROTECTION FOR BATTERY-POWERED DEVICES

### FIELD

The invention relates generally to battery-powered devices, and more particularly to devices powered by batteries coupled in parallel.

### BACKGROUND

Coupling batteries in parallel is a common method of providing more power to a load. For example, some known portable blood glucose meters require two batteries coupled in parallel to power the meter's load (e.g., electronics). Accidental reverse battery installation in such devices can cause one or more problems including abnormal device operation, damage to the device's load, and/or premature battery discharge. Some devices employ mechanical safeguards, such as, e.g., special battery connectors, to prevent inadvertent reverse battery installation. However, mechanical safeguards can be expensive and/or may not be effective with certain kinds of batteries, such as, e.g., coin or lithium cell type batteries. Some devices employ circuitry to protect against reverse battery installation. However, some known protection circuits, such as those using diodes, can result in undesirable power losses. Other known protection circuits, such as those using MOSFETs (metal-oxide-semiconductor-field-effect-transistors), may not be effective in devices powered by parallel-coupled batteries. In particular, the type of batteries and/or the type of parallel-battery holders and/or connectors used in a device can render some known MOSFET protection circuits ineffective. Thus, a need still exists to provide reverse battery protection for devices powered by batteries coupled in parallel.

### SUMMARY

According to one aspect, a reverse battery protection circuit is provided. The reverse battery protection circuit comprises a first load terminal, a second load terminal, a first P-channel MOSFET having a drain, a gate, and a source coupled to the first load terminal, a first N-channel MOSFET having a drain, a gate, and a source coupled to the second load terminal, a first positive battery terminal connector coupled to the drain of the first P-channel MOSFET and to the gate of the first N-channel MOSFET, the first positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a first battery terminal, and a first negative battery terminal connector coupled to the drain of the first N-channel MOSFET and to the gate of the first P-channel MOSFET, the first negative battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a second battery terminal.

According to another aspect, a reverse battery protection circuit is provided that comprises a first P-channel MOSFET having a gate, a drain, and a source; a second P-channel MOSFET having a gate, a drain coupled to the gate of the first P-channel MOSFET, and a source coupled to the source of the first P-channel MOSFET; a first N-channel MOSFET having a gate coupled to the gate of the second P-channel MOSFET, a drain coupled to the drain of the second P-channel MOSFET and to the gate of the first P-channel MOSFET, and a source; a first load terminal coupled to the drain of the first P-channel MOSFET; a first positive battery terminal connector coupled to the source of the first P-channel MOSFET and to the source of the second P-channel MOSFET, the first positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a first

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battery terminal; a second positive battery terminal connector coupled to the gate of the first N-channel MOSFET and to the gate of the second P-channel MOSFET, the second positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a second battery terminal; a first negative battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a third battery terminal; a second negative battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a fourth battery terminal; and a second load terminal; wherein the first negative battery terminal, the second negative battery terminal, the second load terminal, and the source of the first N-channel MOSFET are coupled to each other.

According to a further aspect, a method of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection is provided. The method comprises coupling a source of a first P-channel MOSFET to a first load terminal, coupling a source of a first N-channel MOSFET to a second load terminal, coupling a first positive battery terminal connector to a drain of the first P-channel MOSFET and to a gate of the first N-channel MOSFET, the first positive battery terminal configured to electrically connect to a first battery terminal, and coupling a first negative battery terminal connector to a drain of the first N-channel MOSFET and to a gate of the first P-channel MOSFET, the first negative battery terminal configured to electrically connect to a second battery terminal.

According to a still further aspect, another method of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection is provided. The method comprises coupling a gate of a first P-channel MOSFET to a drain of a second P-channel MOSFET and to a drain of a first N-channel MOSFET, coupling a drain of the first P-channel MOSFET to a first load terminal, coupling a source of the first P-channel MOSFET to a source of the second P-channel MOSFET and to a first positive battery terminal connector, the first positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a first battery terminal, coupling a gate of the second P-channel MOSFET to a gate of the first N-channel MOSFET and to a second positive battery terminal connector, the second positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a second battery terminal, and coupling a source of the first N-channel MOSFET to a first negative battery terminal connector, to a second negative battery terminal connector, and to a second load terminal; wherein the first negative battery terminal connector is configured to electrically connect to a third battery terminal, and the second negative battery terminal connector is configured to electrically connect to a fourth battery terminal.

Still other aspects, features, and advantages of the invention may be readily apparent from the following detailed description wherein a number of example embodiments and implementations are described and illustrated, including the best mode contemplated for carrying out the invention. The invention may also include other and different embodiments, and its several details may be modified in various respects, all without departing from the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and descriptions are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as restrictive. The drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale. The invention covers all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the scope of the invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The skilled artisan will understand that the drawings, described below, are for illustration purposes only. The drawings are not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure in any way.

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FIG. 1 illustrates a simplified top schematic view of an example biosensor meter powered by a pair of batteries coupled in parallel according to the prior art.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional side view of a side-contact battery holder configured to receive a pair of coin or lithium cell batteries coupled in parallel according to the prior art.

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional side view of a top-contact battery holder configured to receive a pair of coin or lithium cell batteries coupled in parallel according to the prior art.

FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional side view of the side-contact battery holder of FIG. 2 with a reverse-connected battery.

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional side view of the top-contact battery holder of FIG. 3 with a reverse-connected battery.

FIG. 6 illustrates a schematic circuit diagram of a known reverse battery protection circuit according to the prior art.

FIG. 7 illustrates a schematic circuit diagram of a side-contact battery circuit with a reverse-connected battery according to the prior art.

FIG. 8 illustrates a schematic circuit diagram of a top-contact battery circuit with a reverse-connected battery according to the prior art.

FIG. 9 illustrates a schematic circuit diagram of a reverse battery protection circuit used with a top-contact battery holder according to embodiments.

FIG. 10 illustrates a schematic circuit diagram of the reverse battery protection circuit of FIG. 9 used with a top-contact battery holder having a reverse-connected battery.

FIG. 11 illustrates a schematic circuit diagram of a reverse battery protection circuit used with a side-contact battery holder according to embodiments.

FIG. 12 illustrates a schematic circuit diagram of the reverse battery protection circuit of FIG. 11 used with a side-contact battery holder having a reverse-connected battery.

FIG. 13 illustrates a flowchart of a method of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection according to embodiments.

FIG. 14 illustrates a flowchart of another method of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection according to embodiments.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the example embodiments of this disclosure, which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

In one aspect, the load (e.g., electronics or circuitry) of a battery-powered device can be protected from a reverse battery connection by a protection circuit incorporated in the device. The protection circuit can include both P-channel and N-channel MOSFETs (metal-oxide-semiconductor-field-effect-transistors), wherein at least some of the gates of those P-channel and N-channel MOSFETs can be coupled directly (i.e., with no intervening device(s) or circuit component(s) excluding resistive elements) to the battery terminal connectors of the device. In some embodiments, each positive battery terminal connector in a device can be connected to a gate of a respective N-channel MOSFET or to both a gate of a respective P-channel MOSFET and a gate of a respective N-channel MOSFET, depending on the type of battery connectors used in the device. In some embodiments, each nega-

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tive battery terminal connector in a device can be connected to a gate of a respective P-channel MOSFET. In the event of a reverse battery connection, at least one P-channel MOSFET and at least one N-channel MOSFET can switch into a non-conductive state (i.e., they each “turn off”). The switching into non-conductive states can isolate, and therefore protect, a device’s load from an incorrectly installed battery. The protection circuit can also prevent an incorrectly installed battery, and/or other battery coupled in parallel with the incorrectly installed battery, from prematurely discharging. In other aspects, methods of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection are provided, as will be explained in greater detail below in connection with FIGS. 1-14.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a known device, a biosensor meter 100, powered by batteries coupled in parallel according to the prior art. Biosensor meter 100 can be powered by first and second batteries 102a and 102b coupled in parallel and seated in a battery holder 104. First and second batteries 102a and 102b can be identical and can each be, e.g., a coin or lithium cell type battery, such as, e.g., a 3-volt CR2032 battery. Battery holder 104 can be located in a battery compartment 106, which can be accessible from the back 107 of biosensor meter 100. Biosensor meter 100 can also include a microcontroller 108 and a memory 109 powered by first and second batteries 102a and 102b. Microcontroller 108 can be configured to determine a property of an analyte in a fluid, such as, e.g., a concentration of blood glucose in a sample of blood, and memory 109 can be configured to store measurement results. Microcontroller 108 can be a conventional microcontroller, such as, e.g., a V850 microcontroller by Renesas Electronics America Inc., of Santa Clara, Calif., or another similar microcontroller. Other components of biosensor meter 100 can include, e.g., input/output devices, a display, and a test sensor port (none shown), all of which can be powered by first and second batteries 102a and 102b. Microcontroller 108, memory 109, and the other electrical components of biosensor meter 100 can be considered the “load” powered by first and second batteries 102a and 102b. A housing 110 can be configured to house therein first and second batteries 102a and 102b, battery holder 104, battery compartment 106, microcontroller 108, memory 109, and the other components of biosensor meter 100. An example of a biosensor meter 100 can be the CONTOUR® USB Blood Glucose Meter by Bayer Healthcare, of Tarrytown, N.Y.

FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrate two known types of battery holders 204 and 304, respectively, that can each be used in, e.g., biosensor meter 100, as well as in other battery-powered devices requiring parallel-coupled batteries, according to the prior art. Battery holders 204 and 304 can each be configured to receive and couple in parallel first and second batteries 202a and 202b. First and second batteries 202a and 202b can each be identical coin or lithium cell batteries, wherein first battery 202a can have a first positive battery terminal 212a and a first negative battery terminal 214a, and second battery 202b can have a second positive battery terminal 212b and a second negative battery terminal 214b. First positive battery terminal 212a and first negative battery terminal 214a can each be made of one or more metals and/or other electrically conductive material(s) that together form a housing of first battery 202a, wherein first positive battery terminal 212a is electrically insulated from first negative battery terminal 214a. Second positive battery terminal 212b and second negative battery terminal 214b can also each be made of one or more metals and/or other electrically conductive material(s) that together form a housing of second battery 202b, wherein second positive battery terminal 212b is electrically insulated from second negative battery terminal 214b.

First and second batteries **202a** and **202b** can each be, e.g., a 3-volt CR2032 or similar battery.

As shown in FIG. 2, known battery holder **204** can be configured as a side-contact battery holder, and can include a first battery section **216a** and a second battery section **216b**. First and second battery sections **216a** and **216b** can be configured identically or as mirror images of each other, as shown. First battery section **216a** can be configured to receive first battery **202a**, and second battery section **216b** can be configured to receive second battery **202b** (or vice versa). First battery section **216a** can include a first support structure **218a** configured to hold first battery **202a** in place, and second battery section **216b** can include a second support structure **218b** configured to hold second battery **202b** in place.

Battery holder **204** can include first and second side connectors **220a** and **220b** and first and second bottom connectors **222a** and **222b**. Upon proper installation of first battery **202a** in first support structure **218a**, first side connector **220a** can engage and electrically connect to a side **213a** of first positive battery terminal **212a**, and first bottom connector **222a** can engage and electrically connect to a bottom **215a** of first negative battery terminal **214a**. Upon proper installation of second battery **202b** in second support structure **218b**, second side connector **220b** can engage and electrically connect to a side **213b** of second positive battery terminal **212b**, and second bottom connector **222b** can engage and electrically connect to a bottom **215b** of second negative battery terminal **214b**.

First and second side connectors **220a** and **220b** can each be electrically connected to, or integrally formed with, a positive polarity conductor **224**. First and second bottom connectors **222a** and **222b** can each be electrically connected to, or integrally formed with, a negative polarity conductor **226**. Positive polarity conductor **224** and negative polarity conductor **226** are electrically isolated from each other by a base **228** of battery holder **204**. Base **228** can be made of any suitable electrically-insulating material, such as, e.g., any suitable plastic and/or rubber based material. Positive polarity conductor **224** and negative polarity conductor **226** can be coupled to respective positive and negative load terminals of a device's load.

As shown in FIG. 3, known battery holder **304** can be configured as a top-contact battery holder, and can include a first battery section **316a** and a second battery section **316b**. First and second battery sections **316a** and **316b** can be configured identically, as shown, or as mirror images of each other. First battery section **316a** can be configured to receive first battery **202a**, and second battery section **316b** can be configured to receive second battery **202b** (or vice versa). First battery section **316a** can include a first support structure **318a** configured to hold first battery **202a** in place, and second battery section **316b** can include a second support structure **318b** configured to hold second battery **202b** in place.

Battery holder **304** can include first and second top connectors **320a** and **320b** and first and second bottom connectors **322a** and **322b**. Upon proper installation of first battery **202a** in first support structure **318a**, first top connector **320a** can engage and electrically connect to a top **317a** of first positive battery terminal **212a**, and first bottom connector **322a** can engage and electrically connect to a bottom **215a** of first negative battery terminal **214a**. Upon proper installation of second battery **202b** in second support structure **318b**, second top connector **320b** can engage and electrically connect to a top **317b** of second positive battery terminal **212b**, and second bottom connector **322b** can engage and electrically connect to a bottom **215b** of second negative battery terminal **214b**.

First and second top connectors **320a** and **320b** can each be electrically connected to, or integrally formed with, a positive polarity conductor **324**. First and second bottom connectors **322a** and **322b** can each be electrically connected to, or integrally formed with, a negative polarity conductor **326**. Positive polarity conductor **324** and negative polarity conductor **326** are electrically isolated from each other by a base **328** of battery holder **304**. Base **328** can be made of any suitable electrically-insulating material, such as, e.g., any suitable plastic and/or rubber based material. Positive polarity conductor **324** and negative polarity conductor **326** can be coupled to respective positive and negative load terminals of a device's load.

FIGS. 4 and 5 illustrate the adverse effects of a reverse battery connection in known battery holders **204** and **304**, respectively.

As shown in FIG. 4, first battery **202a** is improperly installed upside down in first battery section **216a** of known battery holder **204**. As a result, first side connector **220a** and first bottom connector **222a** are both in contact with and electrically connected to first positive battery terminal **212a**. This reverse battery connection can cause second battery **202b**, which is properly installed, to prematurely discharge by creating a current path (illustrated by arrows) through first positive battery terminal **212a** and second battery **202b** as follows: current can flow from second positive battery terminal **212b** into second side connector **220b**, through positive polarity conductor **224** to first side connector **220a**. Improperly installed first battery **202a**, which is electrically floating (because first negative battery terminal **214a** is not electrically connected to anything), provides an electrical connection from first side connector **220a** to first bottom connector **222a**. Current can therefore flow from first side connector **220a** into first bottom connector **222a**, through negative polarity conductor **226** to second bottom connector **222b** and into second negative battery terminal **214b** of second battery **202b**, completing the discharge circuit. The same adverse effect can occur if second battery **202b** is improperly installed instead of first battery **202a**.

Note that improper installation of both first and second batteries **202a** and **202b** in known side-contact battery holder **204** can cause both first and second batteries **202a** and **202b** to electrical float. Thus, while not causing either battery to prematurely discharge, neither battery can provide any power to a device's load.

Referring now to FIG. 5, first battery **202a** is improperly installed upside down in first battery section **316a** of known battery holder **304**. As a result, first top connector **320a** can be in contact with and electrically connected to first negative battery terminal **214a**, while first bottom connector **322a** can be in contact with and electrically connected to first positive battery terminal **212a**. This reverse battery connection can create a short circuit that can cause both first battery **202a** and second battery **202b** to prematurely discharge. The improper installation of first battery **202a** can create a current path (illustrated by arrows) through first and second batteries **202a** and **202b** as follows: current flow can from first positive battery terminal **212a** of improperly installed first battery **202a** into first bottom connector **322a**, through negative polarity conductor **326** to second bottom connector **322b**. Current can flow from second bottom connector **322b** through properly installed second battery **202b** via second negative battery terminal **214b** and second positive battery terminal **212b** into second top connector **320b**. Current can flow from second top connector **320b** through positive polarity conductor **324** to first top connector **320a** and into first negative battery terminal **214a** of first battery **202a**, completing the

short circuit. The same adverse effect can occur if second battery **202b** is improperly installed instead of first battery **202a**.

Note that improper installation of both first and second batteries **202a** and **202b** in known top-contact battery holder **304**, while not creating a short circuit that can prematurely discharge either battery, can cause a device's load to receive power at reverse polarity, which can damage a device's load and/or cause abnormal device operation.

FIG. **6** shows a known protection circuit **600** that can be used in a device powered by a pair of parallel-coupled first and second batteries **602a** and **602b** in accordance with the prior art. First and second batteries **602a** and **602b** can be, e.g., coin or lithium cell batteries, such as, e.g., CR2032 batteries, that can power a device's load **630**. Protection circuit **600** can include first and second diodes **632a** and **632b**, which can each be, e.g., Schottky diodes. Other types of diodes can alternatively be used. First diode **632a** can be coupled in series between a first positive battery terminal **612a** of battery **602a** and a positive load terminal **634** of protection circuit **600**. Second diode **632b** can be coupled in series between a second positive battery terminal **612b** of battery **602b** and positive load terminal **634**. A negative load terminal **636** of protection circuit **600** can be coupled to first and second negative battery terminals **614a** and **614b**. Load **630** can be coupled between positive load terminal **634** and negative load terminal **636**.

In the event of a reverse battery connection (not shown) of, e.g., first battery **602a** in either a side-contact battery holder or a top-contact battery holder such as, e.g., battery holders **204** and **304**, respectively, first diode **632a** can become reverse biased and can switch into a non-conductive state. This can isolate (i.e., protect) load **630** from reverse-connected first battery **602a** and can prevent either first battery **602a** and/or second battery **602b** from prematurely discharging. Similarly, in the event second battery **602b** is alternatively or additionally reverse connected, second diode **632b** can also become reverse biased and can switch into a non-conductive state, which can isolate (i.e., protect) load **630** from reverse-connected second battery **602b** and can prevent first battery **602a** and/or second battery **602b** from prematurely discharging. However, in normal device operation where both first and second diodes **632a** and **632b** are forward biased (i.e., in a conductive state), protection circuit **600** may not be efficient at low battery voltage. For example, assuming first and second diodes **632a** and **632b** each have a forward voltage of about 0.3 volts, and a CR2032 battery has a low voltage of about 1.8 volts, power losses can be as much as about 17%, which may not be acceptable in many battery-powered devices.

As is known in the art, MOSFETs have virtually no power loss when in the conductive state and, therefore, MOSFETs are sometimes used instead of diodes in devices sensitive to power losses. For example, in devices having a single battery, a P-channel MOSFET may be used instead of a diode to provide reverse battery protection. However, in devices powered by parallel-coupled batteries, simply replacing diodes, such as first and second diodes **632a** and **632b** of FIG. **6**, with respective P-channel MOSFETs does not provide reverse battery protection, as described below in connection with FIGS. **7** and **8**.

FIG. **7** shows a side-contact battery circuit **700** according to the prior art. Side-contact battery circuit **700** can include parallel-coupled first and second batteries **702a** and **702b** that together can power a load **730**. First and second batteries **702a** and **702b** can each be, e.g., a coin or lithium cell battery. Side-contact battery circuit **700** can also include first and

second P-channel MOSFETs **732a** and **732b**. First P-channel MOSFET **732a** can be coupled in series between first battery **702a** and a positive load terminal **734** (thus replacing first diode **632a**), and second P-channel MOSFET **732b** can be coupled in series between second battery **702b** and positive load terminal **734** (thus replacing second diode **632b**). Load **730** can be coupled between positive load terminal **734** and a negative load terminal **736**.

As shown, first battery **702a** is correctly installed and second battery **702b** is incorrectly installed (i.e., upside down), resulting in a reverse battery connection. This reverse battery installation can result in both side connector **720b** and bottom connector **722b** contacting and electrically connecting to positive battery terminal **712b**, which can cause second battery **702b** to electrically float (because negative battery terminal **714b** is not electrically connected to anything). The direct electrical connection from side connector **720b** to bottom connector **722b** via positive battery terminal **712b** can create a current path (illustrated by arrows) that can prematurely discharge first battery **702a**, which is correctly installed. As shown, current can flow from positive terminal **712a** of first battery **702a** through first and second P-channel MOSFETs **732a** and **732b**, which are both in a conductive state (i.e., they are both "on") because a voltage at their respective gates (designated "G") is sufficiently low relative to a voltage at their respective sources (designated "S"). Current can therefore flow through second P-channel MOSFET **732b** into side connector **720b** and out bottom connector **722b** via positive battery terminal **712b**, and into negative battery terminal **714a** of first battery **702a**, completing the discharge circuit. No current (or negligible current) is likely to flow into load **730**, because the resistance through second P-channel MOSFET **732b** and second battery **702b** to negative battery terminal **714a** is negligible, thus drawing all or substantially all of the current received at positive load terminal **734** away from load **730**. The same adverse effect can occur if first battery **702a** is improperly installed instead of second battery **702b**. Accordingly, replacing diodes with P-channel MOSFETs as shown in side-contact battery circuit **700** does not prevent premature battery discharge in the event of a reverse battery connection.

FIG. **8** shows a top-contact battery circuit **800** according to the prior art. Top-contact battery circuit **800** can include parallel-coupled first and second batteries **802a** and **802b** that together can power a load **830**. First and second batteries **802a** and **802b** can each be, e.g., a coin or lithium cell battery. Top-contact battery circuit **800** can also include first and second P-channel MOSFETs **832a** and **832b**. First P-channel MOSFET **832a** can be coupled in series between first battery **702a** and a positive load terminal **834** (thus replacing first diode **632a**), and second P-channel MOSFET **832b** can be coupled in series between second battery **802b** and positive load terminal **834** (thus replacing second diode **632b**). Load **830** can be coupled between positive load terminal **834** and a negative load terminal **836**.

As shown, first battery **802a** is correctly installed and second battery **802b** is incorrectly installed (i.e., upside down), resulting in a reverse battery connection. This reverse battery installation can cause top connector **820b** to contact and electrically connect to negative battery terminal **814b**, while bottom connector **822b** contacts and electrically connects to positive battery terminal **812b**, instead of vice-versa when second battery **802b** is correctly installed. This reverse battery connection results in a current path (illustrated by arrows) that can prematurely discharge both first and second batteries **802a** and **802b**. As shown, current can flow from positive terminal **812a** of first battery **802a** through first and second



P-channel MOSFETs **832a** and **832b**, which are both in a conductive state (i.e., they are both “on”) because a voltage at their respective gates (designated “G”) is sufficiently low relative to a voltage at their respective sources (designated “S”). Current can therefore flow through second P-channel MOSFET **832b** and reverse-connected second battery **802b** and into negative battery terminal **814a** of first battery **802a**, completing the discharge circuit. A small amount of current received at positive load terminal **834** may flow into load **830**, because the resistance through second battery **802b** may not be negligible. However, that small amount of current is not likely to be sufficient to properly and/or fully drive load **830**. The same adverse effect can occur if first battery **802a** is improperly installed instead of second battery **802b**. Accordingly, replacing diodes with P-channel MOSFETs as shown in top-contact battery circuit **800** does not prevent premature battery discharge in the event of a reverse battery connection.

FIG. **9** shows a battery protection circuit **900** in accordance with one or more embodiments. Battery protection circuit **900** can protect a device’s load **903** and/or prevent parallel-coupled first and second batteries **902a** and **902b**, which can be coin or lithium cell batteries, from prematurely discharging in the event of a reverse battery connection. In some embodiments, battery protection circuit **900** can be incorporated in, e.g., biosensor meter **100**, and/or other suitable devices having a top-contact battery holder such as, e.g., battery holder **304**. In some embodiments, battery protection circuit **900** can be integrated with a device’s load circuitry or, alternatively, integrated with a battery holder incorporated in a battery-powered device. In other embodiments, battery protection circuit **900** can be incorporated in a device as a discrete circuit (e.g., in the form of an integrated circuit chip and/or module) coupled between a top-contact battery holder and a load. Battery protection circuit **900** can alternatively be incorporated in a device in other suitable ways.

As shown in FIG. **9**, battery protection circuit **900** can in some embodiments include a pair of battery protection cells **940a** and **940b**, which can be identical to each other. Battery protection cell **940a** can include a first P-channel MOSFET **932a** and a first N-channel MOSFET **933a**, each of which can be an enhancement-mode type MOSFET in some embodiments. In other embodiments, first MOSFETs **932a** and **933a** can each be other suitable types of FETs (field effect transistors). The source (designated “S”) of first P-channel MOSFET **932a** can be coupled to a positive load terminal **934**, and the source of first N-channel MOSFET **933a** can be coupled to a negative load terminal **936**. Load **930** can be coupled between positive load terminal **934** and negative load terminal **936**. The drain (designated “D”) of first P-channel MOSFET **932a** can be coupled to a positive battery terminal connector **942a** and to the gate (designated “G”) of first N-channel MOSFET **933a**. The drain of first N-channel MOSFET **933a** can be coupled to a negative battery terminal connector **944a** and to the gate of first P-channel MOSFET **932a**. In some embodiments, resistive elements (e.g., resistors) can optionally be coupled in series between a battery terminal and a MOSFET gate to protect against electrostatic discharge (ESD). For example, in some embodiments, resistor **938a** can be coupled between the gate of first N-channel MOSFET **933a** and positive battery terminal connector **942a**, and resistor **939a** can be coupled between the gate of first P-channel MOSFET **932a** and negative battery terminal connector **944a**. In some embodiments, values for resistors **938a** and **939a** can range from about 10 k ohms to about 3M ohms.

In some embodiments, positive battery terminal connector **942a** can be electrically connected to a top connector **920a** of battery holder **904**, while negative battery terminal connector

**944a** can be electrically connected to bottom connector **922a** of battery holder **904**. In other embodiments, positive battery terminal connector **942a** can be integrally formed with top connector **920a** of battery holder **904**, while negative battery terminal connector **944a** can be integrally formed with bottom connector **922a** of battery holder **904**.

Battery protection cell **940b**, which in this embodiment is configured identically as battery protection cell **940a**, can include a second P-channel MOSFET **932b** and a second N-channel MOSFET **933b**, each of which can be an enhancement-mode type MOSFET in some embodiments. In other embodiments, MOSFETs **932b** and **933b** can each be other suitable types of FETs. The source (designated “S”) of second P-channel MOSFET **932b** can be coupled to positive load terminal **934**, and the source of second N-channel MOSFET **933b** can be coupled to negative load terminal **936**. The drain (designated “D”) of second P-channel MOSFET **932b** can be coupled to a positive battery terminal connector **942b** and to the gate (designated “G”) of second N-channel MOSFET **933b**. The drain of second N-channel MOSFET **933b** can be coupled to a negative battery terminal connector **944b** and to the gate of second P-channel MOSFET **932b**. In some embodiments, resistor **938b** can optionally be coupled between the gate of second N-channel MOSFET **933b** and positive battery terminal connector **942b**, and resistor **939b** can be coupled between the gate of second P-channel MOSFET **932b** and negative battery terminal connector **944b**. Resistors **938b** and **939b** can be used to protect against ESD. In some embodiments, values for resistors **938b** and **939b** can range from about 10 k ohms to about 3M ohms.

In some embodiments, positive battery terminal connector **942b** can be electrically connected to a top connector **920b** of battery holder **904**, while negative battery terminal connector **944b** can be electrically connected to bottom connector **922b** of battery holder **904**. In other embodiments, positive battery terminal connector **942b** can be integrally formed with top connector **920b** of battery holder **904**, while negative battery terminal connector **944b** can be integrally formed with bottom connector **922b** of battery holder **904**.

In alternative embodiments, battery protection circuit **900** can include only one or more than two battery protection cells **940a** and/or **940b** depending on the number of parallel-coupled batteries in the device. For example, in devices having more than two parallel-coupled batteries, a respective battery protection cell **940a** or **940b** can be coupled to each parallel-coupled battery to provide protection against a reverse battery connection. In devices having only a single battery, one of battery protection cells **940a** or **940b** can be coupled to that battery to provide protection against a reverse battery connection. Furthermore, in devices utilizing other (e.g., non-battery) sources of power, a single battery protection cell **940a** or **940b** can be used to provide protection against a reverse polarity power connection.

In normal operation, first and second batteries **902a** and **902b** are properly installed as shown in FIG. **9**. That is, first positive battery terminal connector **942a** is electrically coupled to positive battery terminal **912a**, first negative battery terminal connector **944a** is electrically coupled to negative battery terminal **914a**, second positive battery terminal connector **942b** is electrically coupled to positive battery terminal **912b**, and second negative battery terminal connector **944b** is electrically coupled to negative battery terminal **914b**. First and second P-channel MOSFETs **932a** and **932b** can both be in a conductive state (i.e., they are “on”), because a voltage at their respective gates is sufficiently low relative to a voltage at their respective sources. First and second N-channel MOSFETs **933a** and **933b** can also both be in a conduc-

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tive state (i.e., they are “on”), because a voltage at their respective gates is sufficiently high relative to a voltage at their respective sources. Current can therefore flow from first and second batteries **902a** and **902b** through respective first and second P-channel MOSFETs **932a** and **932b** to positive load terminal **934** and into load **930**.

In the event of a reverse battery connection wherein, e.g., second battery **902b** is incorrectly installed (e.g., upside down in the case of a coin or lithium cell battery), as shown in FIG. **10**, positive battery terminal connector **942b** can be electrically coupled to negative battery terminal **914b**, and negative battery terminal connector **944b** can be electrically coupled to positive battery terminal **912b**. This reverse battery connection can cause second P-channel MOSFET **932b** to switch into a non-conductive state (i.e., to turn “off”), because the voltage at the gate of second P-channel MOSFET **932b**, which is received from positive voltage terminal **912b** of second battery **902b**, is no longer sufficiently low to keep second P-channel MOSFET **932b** on, but is instead high relative to the voltage at the source of second P-channel MOSFET **932b**. This reverse battery connection also can cause second N-channel MOSFET **933b** to switch into a non-conductive state (i.e., to turn “off”), because the voltage at the gate of second N-channel MOSFET **933b**, which is received from negative voltage terminal **914b** of second battery **902b**, is no longer sufficiently high to keep second N-channel MOSFET **933b** on, but is instead low relative to the voltage at the source of second N-channel MOSFET **933b**. With both second P-channel MOSFET **932b** and second N-channel MOSFET **933b** turned off, load **930** can therefore be protected (i.e., isolated) from reverse-connected second battery **902b**, while first battery **902a** can continue to provide power to load **930**, albeit not necessarily enough for load **930** to properly operate. Furthermore, neither first battery **902a** nor second battery **902b** is subject to premature discharge as a result of a reverse battery connection.

In the event that first battery **902a** is incorrectly installed instead of second battery **902b**, battery protection cell **940a** can provide the same load and premature battery discharge protection as battery protection cell **940b** described above. And in the event that both first and second batteries **902a** and **902b** are incorrectly installed, both battery protection cells **940a** and **940b** can operate to isolate load **930** and prevent premature battery discharge as described above for battery protection cell **940b**.

Although described above in connection with coin or lithium cell batteries, battery protection circuit **900** can be used in devices powered by other types of suitable batteries where incorrect battery installation can result in a reverse polarity connection (i.e., a positive battery terminal connector electrically coupled to a negative battery terminal and a negative battery terminal connector electrically coupled to a positive battery terminal connector).

FIG. **11** shows another battery protection circuit **1100** in accordance with one or more embodiments. Battery protection circuit **1100** can protect a device’s load **1130** and prevent one or both parallel-coupled first and second batteries **1102a** and **1102b** from prematurely discharging in the event of a reverse battery connection. In some embodiments, battery protection circuit **1100** can be incorporated in, e.g., biosensor meter **100**, and/or other suitable devices having a side-contact battery holder such as, e.g., battery holder **204**. In some embodiments, battery protection circuit **1100** can be integrated with a device’s load circuitry or, alternatively, integrated with a battery holder incorporated in a battery-powered device. In other embodiments, battery protection circuit **1100** can be incorporated in a device as a discrete circuit (e.g.,

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in the form of an integrated circuit chip and/or module) coupled between a side-contact battery holder and a load. Battery protection circuit **1100** can alternatively be incorporated in a device in other suitable ways.

As shown in FIG. **11**, battery protection circuit **1100** can include a first P-channel MOSFET **1132a**, a second P-channel MOSFET **1146a**, and a first N-channel MOSFET **1133a**, each of which can be an enhancement-mode type MOSFET in some embodiments. In other embodiments, MOSFETs **1132a**, **1146a**, and **1133a** can each be other suitable types of FETs. The drain (designated “D”) of first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** can be coupled to a positive load terminal **1134**, and the source (designated “S”) of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a** can be coupled to a negative load terminal **1136**. Load **1130** can be coupled between positive load terminal **1134** and negative load terminal **1136**. The gate (designated “G”) of first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** can be coupled to the drain of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** and to the drain of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a**. The source of first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** can be coupled to the source of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** and to a first positive battery terminal connector **1142a**. First positive battery terminal connector **1142a** can be electrically connected to a side connector **1120a** or, in alternative embodiments, integrally formed with side connector **1120a**. The gate of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** can be coupled to the gate of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a** and to a second positive battery terminal connector **1142b**. Second positive battery terminal connector **1142b** can be electrically connected to a side connector **1120b** or, in alternative embodiments, integrally formed with side connector **1120b**. The source of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a** can be coupled to a first negative battery terminal connector **1144a**. First negative battery terminal connector **1144a** can be electrically connected to a bottom connector **1122a** or, in alternative embodiments, integrally formed with bottom connector **1122a**.

Battery protection circuit **1100** can also include a third P-channel MOSFET **1132b**, a fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b**, and a second N-channel MOSFET **1133b**, each of which can be an enhancement-mode type MOSFET in some embodiments. In other embodiments, MOSFETs **1132b**, **1146b**, and **1133b** can each be other suitable types of FETs. The drain (designated “D”) of third P-channel MOSFET **1132b** can be coupled to positive load terminal **1134**, and the source (designated “S”) of second N-channel MOSFET **1133b** can be coupled to negative load terminal **1136**. The gate (designated “G”) of third P-channel MOSFET **1132b** can be coupled to the drain of fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** and to the drain of second N-channel MOSFET **1133b**. The source of third P-channel MOSFET **1132b** can be coupled to the source of fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** and to second positive battery terminal connector **1142b**. The gate of fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** can be coupled to the gate of second N-channel MOSFET **1133b** and to first positive battery terminal connector **1142a**. The source of second N-channel MOSFET **1133b** can be coupled to a second negative battery terminal connector **1144b**. Second negative battery terminal connector **1144b** can be electrically connected to a bottom connector **1122b** or, in alternative embodiments, integrally formed with bottom connector **1122b**.

In some embodiments of battery protection circuit **1100**, resistors can optionally be coupled in series to the MOSFET gates to protect against electrostatic discharge (ESD). For example, in some embodiments, resistor **1138a** can be coupled between the gate of first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** and the drains of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** and first N-channel MOSFET **1133a**. Resistor **1139a** can be coupled

between first positive battery terminal connector **1142a** to the gates of fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** and second N-channel MOSFET **1133b**. Resistor **1138b** can be coupled between the gate of third P-channel MOSFET **1132b** and the drains of fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** and second N-channel MOSFET **1133b**. Resistor **1139b** can be coupled between second positive battery terminal connector **1142b** to the gates of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** and first N-channel MOSFET **1133a**. In some embodiments, values for resistors **1138a**, **1138b**, **1139a**, and **1139b** can range from about 10 k ohms to about 3M ohms.

In normal operation, first and second batteries **1102a** and **1102b** are properly installed as shown in FIG. **11**. That is, first positive battery terminal connector **1142a** can be electrically coupled to positive battery terminal **1112a**, first negative battery terminal connector **1144a** can be electrically coupled to negative battery terminal **1114a**, second positive battery terminal connector **1142b** can be electrically coupled to positive battery terminal **1112b**, and second negative battery terminal connector **1144b** can be electrically coupled to negative battery terminal **1114b**. As a result, both second and fourth P-channel MOSFETs **1146a** and **1146b** can be in a non-conductive state (i.e., they are “off”), because a voltage at their respective gates received from second positive battery terminal **1112b** and first positive battery terminal **1112a**, respectively, is not sufficiently low relative to a voltage at their respective sources to turn on the second and fourth P-channel MOSFETs **1146a** and **1146b**. Both first and second N-channel MOSFETs **1133a** and **1133b** can be in a conductive state (i.e., they are “on”), because a voltage at their respective gates also received from second positive battery terminal **1112b** and first positive battery terminal **1112a**, respectively, is sufficiently high relative to a voltage at their respective sources. This can allow both first and third P-channel MOSFETs **1132a** and **1132b** to be in a conductive state (i.e., they are “on”), because a voltage at their respective gates is sufficiently low relative to a voltage at their respective sources. Current can therefore flow from first and second batteries **1102a** and **1102b** through respective first and third P-channel MOSFETs **1132a** and **1132b** to positive load terminal **1134** and into load **1130**.

In the event of a reverse battery connection wherein, e.g., second battery **1102b** is incorrectly installed (e.g., upside down in the case of a coin or lithium cell battery), as shown in FIG. **12**, second positive battery terminal connector **1142b** and second negative battery terminal connector **1144b** can both be electrically coupled to second positive battery terminal **1112b**. This incorrect installation of second battery **1102b** can cause second battery **1102b** to electrically float, because second negative battery terminal **1114b** is not electrically connected to any part of battery protection circuit **1100**. Therefore, incorrectly installed second battery **1102b** can provide no power and serves only to connect together second positive battery terminal connector **1142b** and second negative battery terminal connector **1144b**.

As a result, second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** can turn on, because a voltage at the gate of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** received from first negative battery terminal **1114a** is sufficiently low relative to a voltage at the source of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** to cause second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** to switch into a conductive state. First N-channel MOSFET **1133a** can turn off, because its gate voltage is also received from first negative battery terminal **1114a**, which is not sufficiently high relative to a voltage at the source of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a** to keep on first N-channel MOSFET **1133a**. With first N-channel MOSFET **1133a** turned off, first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** can also turn off, because its

gate voltage is high (via turned on second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** and first positive battery terminal **1112a**) and is no longer sufficiently low relative to its source voltage to remain in a conductive state. Because the source of third P-channel MOSFET **1132b** is now electrically coupled to first negative battery terminal **1114a** via the connection between second positive battery terminal connector **1142b** and second negative battery terminal connector **1144b**, third P-channel MOSFET **1132b** can also turn off, because its gate voltage is also no longer sufficiently low relative to its source voltage to remain in a conductive state. Fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** can remain off, because a voltage at the gate of fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** can continue to be received from first positive battery terminal **1112a**. Similarly, the voltage at the gate of second N-channel MOSFET **1133b** can continue to be high via first positive battery terminal **1112a**. However, because battery **1102b** provides no power via its incorrect installation, the conductive states of third P-channel MOSFET **1132b**, fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b**, and second N-channel MOSFET **1133b** can be irrelevant and all can be considered to be in a non-conductive state. Thus, with first and third P-channel MOSFETs **1132a** and **1132b** turned off, load **1130** can therefore be protected (i.e., isolated) from incorrectly installed second battery **1102b**, and correctly-installed first battery **1102a** cannot prematurely discharge, because there is no discharge current path through battery protection circuit **1100**.

In the event that first battery **1102a** is incorrectly installed instead of second battery **1102b**, battery protection circuit **1100** can operate substantially identically as described above to protect load **1130** and prevent premature battery discharge, except that second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** would be off and fourth P-channel MOSFET **1146b** would be on.

FIG. **13** illustrates a method **1300** of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection in accordance with one or more embodiments. Method **1300** can be used in connection with devices powered by a single battery or power source, and/or two or more batteries coupled in parallel, installed in a top-contact battery holder, such as, e.g., battery holder **304** of FIG. **3**. At process block **1302**, method **1300** can include coupling a source of a first P-channel MOSFET to a first load terminal. For example, referring to FIG. **9**, the source of first P-channel MOSFET **932a** can be coupled to positive load terminal **934**.

At process block **1304**, method **1300** can include coupling a source of a first N-channel MOSFET to a second load terminal. Again referring to FIG. **9**, e.g., the source of first N-channel MOSFET **933a** can be coupled to negative load terminal **936**.

At process block **1306**, a first positive battery terminal connector can be coupled to a drain of the first P-channel MOSFET and to a gate of the first N-channel MOSFET. For example, first positive battery terminal connector **942a** can be coupled to a drain of first P-channel MOSFET **932a** and to a gate of first N-channel MOSFET **933a**, as shown in FIG. **9**. In some embodiments, process block **1306** can optionally include coupling a resistive element between the first positive battery terminal connector and the gate of the first N-channel MOSFET, such as, e.g., coupling resistor **938a** between first positive battery terminal connector **942a** and the gate of first N-channel MOSFET **933a**, to provide protection against ESD.

At process block **1308**, method **1300** can include coupling a first negative battery terminal connector to a drain of the first N-channel MOSFET and to a gate of the first P-channel MOSFET. For example, as shown in FIG. **9**, first negative battery terminal connector **944a** can be coupled to a drain of

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first N-channel MOSFET **933a** and to a gate of first P-channel MOSFET **932a**. In some embodiments, process block **1308** can optionally include coupling a resistive element between the first negative battery terminal connector and the gate of the first P-channel MOSFET, such as, e.g., coupling resistor **939a** between first negative battery terminal connector **944a** and the gate of first P-channel MOSFET **932a**, to provide protection against ESD.

FIG. **14** illustrates another method **1400** of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection in accordance with one or more embodiments. Method **1400** can be used in connection with devices powered by two parallel-coupled batteries installed in a side-contact battery holder, such as, e.g., battery holder **204** of FIG. **2**. At process block **1402**, method **1400** can include coupling a gate of a first P-channel MOSFET to a drain of a second P-channel MOSFET and to a drain of a first N-channel MOSFET. For example, referring to FIG. **11**, the gate of first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** can be coupled to the drain of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** and to the drain of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a**.

At process block **1404**, method **1400** can include coupling a drain of the first P-channel MOSFET to a first load terminal. Again referring to FIG. **11**, e.g., a drain of first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** can be coupled to a positive load terminal **1134**.

At process block **1406**, a source of the first P-channel MOSFET can be coupled to a source of the second P-channel MOSFET and to a first positive battery terminal connector. For example, a source of first P-channel MOSFET **1132a** can be coupled to a source of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** and to first positive battery terminal connector **1142a**, as shown in FIG. **11**.

At process block **1408**, a gate of the second P-channel MOSFET can be coupled to a gate of the first N-channel MOSFET and to a second positive battery terminal connector. As also shown in FIG. **11**, e.g., a gate of second P-channel MOSFET **1146a** can be coupled to a gate of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a** and to a second positive battery terminal connector **1142b**.

At process block **1410**, method **1400** can include coupling a source of the first N-channel MOSFET to a first negative battery terminal connector, to a second negative battery terminal connector, and to a second load terminal. For example, again referring to FIG. **11**, a source of first N-channel MOSFET **1133a** can be coupled to first negative battery terminal connector **1144a**, to second negative battery terminal connector **1144b**, and to second load terminal **1136**.

The above process blocks of method **1300** and/or method **1400** can be executed or performed in an order or sequence not limited to the order and sequence shown and described. For example, in some embodiments, process blocks **1302**, **1304**, **1306**, and **1308** and/or process blocks **1402**, **1404**, **1406**, **1408**, and **1410** can be performed substantially simultaneously as part of an integrated circuit fabrication process.

Persons skilled in the art should readily appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible of broad utility and application. Many embodiments and adaptations of the invention other than those described herein, as well as many variations, modifications, and equivalent arrangements, will be apparent from, or reasonably suggested by, the invention and the foregoing description thereof, without departing from the substance or scope of the invention. For example, although described in connection with a battery-powered biosensor meter and coin type batteries, one or more embodiments of the invention may be used with other types of batteries and other types of devices powered by batteries coupled in parallel and sensitive to battery polarity. Accordingly, while the

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invention has been described herein in detail in relation to specific embodiments, it should be understood that this disclosure is only illustrative and presents examples of the invention and is made merely for purposes of providing a full and enabling disclosure of the invention. This disclosure is not intended to limit the invention to the particular apparatus, devices, assemblies, systems or methods disclosed, but, to the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A reverse battery protection circuit comprising:

a first P-channel MOSFET having a gate, a drain, and a source;

a second P-channel MOSFET having a gate, a drain coupled to the gate of the first P-channel MOSFET, and a source coupled to the source of the first P-channel MOSFET;

a first N-channel MOSFET having a gate coupled to the gate of the second P-channel MOSFET, a drain coupled to the drain of the second P-channel MOSFET and to the gate of the first P-channel MOSFET, and a source;

a first load terminal coupled to the drain of the first P-channel MOSFET;

a first positive battery terminal connector coupled to the source of the first P-channel MOSFET and to the source of the second P-channel MOSFET, the first positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a first battery terminal;

a second positive battery terminal connector coupled to the gate of the first N-channel MOSFET and to the gate of the second P-channel MOSFET, the second positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a second battery terminal;

a first negative battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a third battery terminal;

a second negative battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a fourth battery terminal; and

a second load terminal; wherein:

the first negative battery terminal, the second negative battery terminal, the second load terminal, and the source of the first N-channel MOSFET are coupled to each other.

2. The reverse battery protection circuit of claim 1 further comprising:

a third P-channel MOSFET having a gate, a drain coupled to the first load terminal and to the drain of the first P-channel MOSFET, and a source coupled to the second positive battery terminal connector;

a fourth P-channel MOSFET having a gate coupled to the first positive battery terminal connector, a drain coupled to the gate of the third P-channel MOSFET, and a source coupled to the source of the third P-channel MOSFET and to the second positive battery terminal connector; and

a second N-channel MOSFET having a gate coupled to the gate of the fourth P-channel MOSFET and to the first positive battery terminal connector, a drain coupled to the drain of the fourth P-channel MOSFET and to the gate of the third P-channel MOSFET, and a source coupled to the first negative battery terminal, to the second negative battery terminal, to the second load terminal, and to the source of the first N-channel MOSFET.

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3. The reverse battery protection circuit of claim 2 wherein: the first positive battery terminal connector and the first negative battery terminal connector are configured to electrically connect to respective battery terminals of a first battery; and  
5 the second positive battery terminal connector and the second negative battery terminal connector are configured to electrically connect to respective battery terminals of a second battery.
4. The reverse battery protection circuit of claim 2 wherein the first positive battery terminal connector has a side contact configuration; and  
10 the second positive battery terminal connector has a side contact configuration.
5. A battery-powered biosensor meter comprising:  
15 a microcontroller configured to determine a property of an analyte in a fluid;  
a memory coupled to the microcontroller to store measurement results;  
a battery holder configured to receive a plurality of batteries;  
20 the reverse battery protection circuit of claim 2 coupled to the battery holder, the microcontroller, and the memory; and  
a housing configured to house the microcontroller, the memory, the battery holder, and the reverse battery protection circuit of claim 2.
6. A method of protecting a load from a reverse battery connection, the method comprising:  
25 coupling a gate of a first P-channel MOSFET to a drain of a second P-channel MOSFET and to a drain of a first N-channel MOSFET;  
coupling a drain of the first P-channel MOSFET to a first load terminal;  
30 coupling a source of the first P-channel MOSFET to a source of the second P-channel MOSFET and to a first positive battery terminal connector, the first positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a first battery terminal;

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- coupling a gate of the second P-channel MOSFET to a gate of the first N-channel MOSFET and to a second positive battery terminal connector, the second positive battery terminal connector configured to electrically connect to a second battery terminal; and  
5 coupling a source of the first N-channel MOSFET to a first negative battery terminal connector, to a second negative battery terminal connector, and to a second load terminal; wherein:  
the first negative battery terminal connector is configured to electrically connect to a third battery terminal; and  
the second negative battery terminal connector is configured to electrically connect to a fourth battery terminal.
7. The method of claim 6 further comprising:  
15 coupling a drain of a third P-channel MOSFET to the first load terminal and to the drain of the first P-channel MOSFET;  
coupling a source of the third P-channel MOSFET to the second positive battery terminal connector and to a source of a fourth P-channel MOSFET;  
20 coupling a gate of the third P-channel MOSFET to a drain of the fourth P-channel MOSFET and to a drain of a second N-channel MOSFET;  
coupling a gate of the fourth P-channel MOSFET to the first positive battery terminal connector and to a gate of the second N-channel MOSFET; and  
25 coupling a source of the second N-channel MOSFET to the first negative battery terminal, to the second negative battery terminal, to the second load terminal, and to the source of the first N-channel MOSFET.
8. The method of claim 6 further comprising providing a battery holder for receiving the first positive battery terminal connector and the first negative battery connector, wherein the first positive battery terminal connector has a side contact configuration.
9. The method of claim 6 further comprising coupling a microcontroller configured to determine a property of an analyte in a fluid to the first and second load terminals.

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